Free software / Open Source

- What is the free software movement / Open Source?
- History
- Consequences in the market

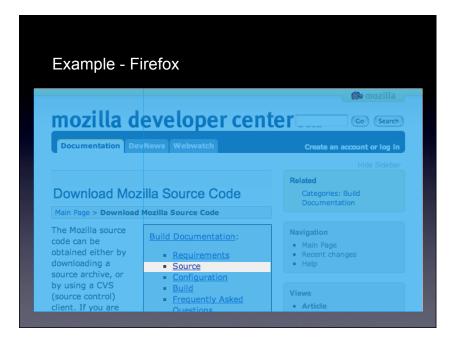
Quoted by Microsoft as its biggest commercial threat

What is Free Software?

 Both the source code and executable code are freely (and widely available) for anyone to use









Software license

- There are some restrictions on use
- Terms and conditions are attached to "free software" to ensure its continuance

Software license

 Open Source/free software is distributed under the terms of a 'Free software licence'

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

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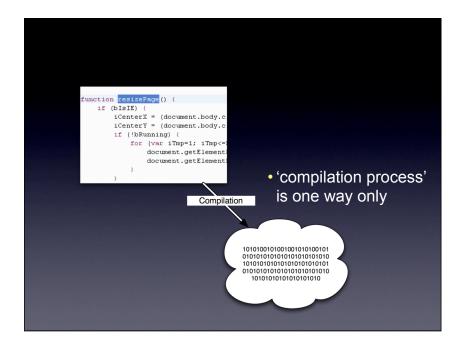
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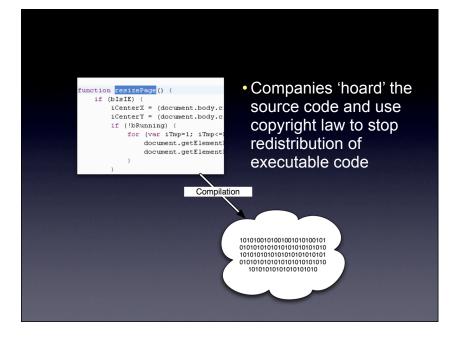
Preamble

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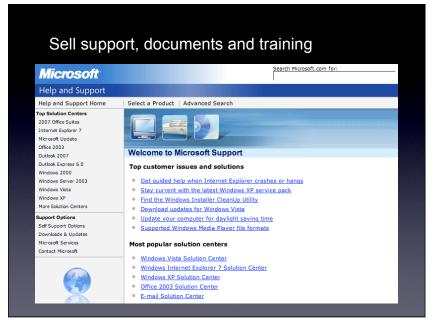
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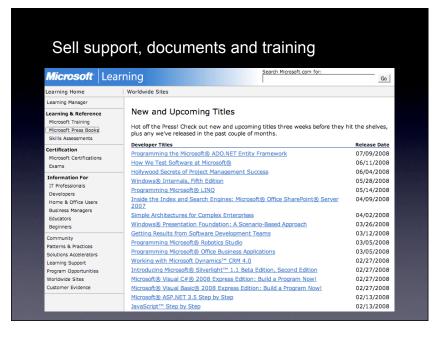
When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to

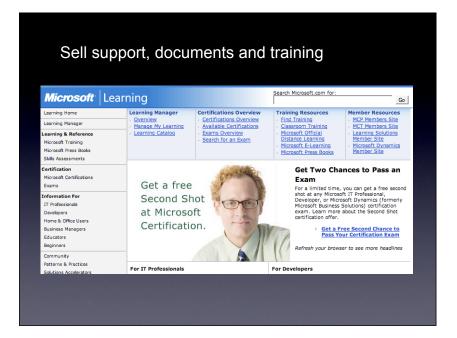




Traditional software creation process • Write source code • Compile to executable code • Sell 'executable code' • Sell support, documents and training







Free software creation process

- Write source code
 - Distribute source & executable code
 - Sell code, support, documents and training
- Source code must be available somewhere (typically the Internet)

Free software evolves

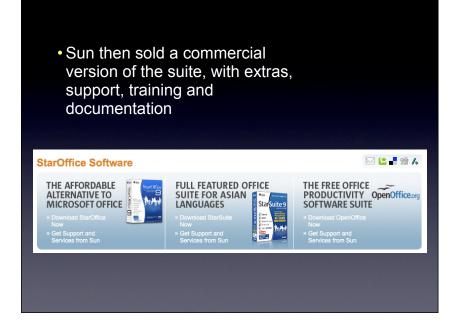
- More like the traditional scientific model
- New ideas or concepts built on previously constructed ideas or concepts
- Peer appraisal (suggestions and modifications) incorporated back into project
- Ensures that software has features that the clients want

- One of the key advantages over the closed source model
- Free software projects are claimed to have better reliability
- "All bugs are shallow to many eyes" Eric Raymond

Who pays for development?

- Code written by corporations, organisations or hobbyists
- Or combinations of the above





- Open Office now forked
- Oracle bought Sun

 many of the
 developers moved
 over to new project
 (same code base)



The GNU General Public License

- Free software is distributed under the GNU GPL
- Has a number of criteria that must be followed if the software is to be used in any way

Free redistribution

 The licence may not restrict any party from selling or giving away the software

The GNU General Public License licence

Source code

 Program must either include the source code and allow distribution of source code

Or

 Must include a well publicised means of obtaining the source code (frequently done through the Internet)

The GNU General Public License

Derived works

 The licence must allow modifications and derived works must be distributed under the same terms as the licence of the original software

No discrimination

 No discrimination against persons, groups or fields of endeavour

The GNU General Public License licence

Licence must not be specific to a product

 Rights attached to a program must not depend on the program being part of a particular distribution

Licence must not contaminate other software

 The licence must not place restrictions on other software that is distributed along with the licenced software

Other licenses

 Many other licenses of similar types

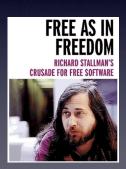


Free software Vs Open Source

- From a users perspective, Open Source / Free software quite close at the moment
- Different and becoming more so ...

Free software

- Advocated by the Free Software Foundation (1985)
- Has a more political aim
- Leading figure Richard Stallman



Free software

freedom 0	The freedom to run the program, for any purpose
freedom I	The freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this
freedom 2	The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor
freedom 3	The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits

Open Source

- Invented in 1998 as a marketing term
- Describes a development model and characteristics of Open Source licenses
- Look at www.opensource.org

FLOSS	Free/Libre/Open Source
FOSS	Free/Open Source

• Generic terms in common use

- DRM and patents are divisive issues
- GPL 3 has anti DRM clauses

Digital Rights Management (DRM)

 A way to manage the ways that a file may be used

Prevent playback after a certain time

Prevent playback on unauthorised devices



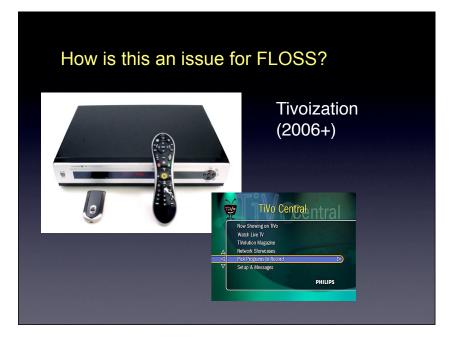
Prevent playback after a certain number of times

Digital Rights Management (DRM)

 Note that such systems do NOT prevent copying

.. just the playback

 Apples Fairplay, Microsofts Plays For Sure + many others



How is this an issue for FLOSS?

Free software community

- Generally opposed
- GPL 3 has anti DRM clauses

Open Source community

Generally neutral

Patents (USA)

Software patents started to be granted after 1981

Supreme Court case, Diamond v. Diehr

Software Patents

• In fact - various definitions

...is a patent on any performance of a computer realised by means of a computer program

...is an invention whose implementation involves the use of a computer, computer network or other programmable apparatus, the invention having one or more features which are realised wholly or partly by means of a computer program

Software Patents

 For full versions of the for and against arguments, see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_patent_debate

Software Patents

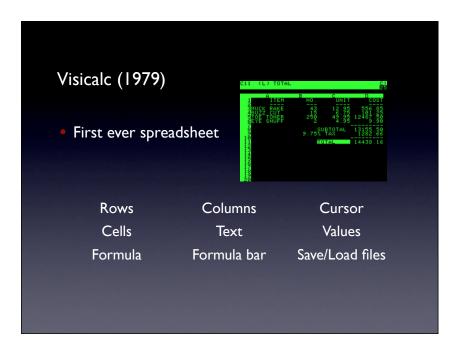
- Whether pro or against, most people agree that Software Patents are being granted for "obvious" ideas
- · Consider: Amazons One Click shopping

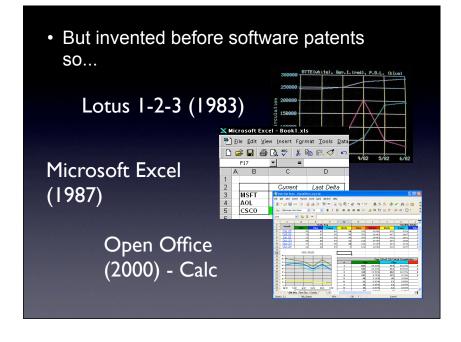


 Basically a button on a form that initiates the financial transaction straight away

Software Patents

- Ideas or concepts that predate 1981 are not patentable due to prior art
- Consider Visicalc





Current situation in Europe

- Software patents still not granted in Europe
- Many attempts at getting legislation passed
 previous attempt July 2005

Computer Implemented Inventions Directive

How is this an issue for FLOSS?

Some patent claims may exist against GPL'd software

Users or software groups deriving other software may have to pay the patent holder

How is this an issue for FLOSS?

Microsoft claims to hold 200 patents used in Linux

Refuses to say which ones!

Solutions?

GPL 3 states that if software is licensed under GPL, patent rights are granted

If patents are found, FLOSS advocates say that the software will be rewritten very quickly

Skills, tools and requirements for FLOSS

To start the momentum

- Interest from a small community (probably technical)
- Weakness in a closed source technology
- Could be expensive, lacking facilities, buggy or not supported to the degree expected by users
- Rapid release cycle to maintain interest and make users / developers feel involved

Skills, tools and requirements for FLOSS

To develop

- Tools to allow shared parallel development of code (Commonly CVS)
- Version control mechanisms
- Internet interface

To promote

Could be a website (www.freshmeat.org)

FLOSS Products (a selection) Internet software and protocol implementations • bind provides the domain name service for much of the Internet backbone | Company | C

Internet software and protocol implementations • sendmail the most common email transport software Sendmail acts as the Postal Service Mail Sender

Internet software and protocol implementations • apache the most WEB SERVER (HTTP server) common web CLIENT server HTTP request Web page (HTML & • php, perl, python common web programming languages TCP Connection IP packets

Office products

- Firefox, Chrome alternative web browser
- LibreOffice fully featured Office suite
- mySQL, mSQL database products

Thousands of other products are promoted on freshmeat

Operating Systems

- Linux probably the most widely known open source product
- Actually a huge collection of software and an Operating System
- Mac OS X has an open source Operating System at its core
- Android Googles OS for mobile devices

So: Microsoft Office

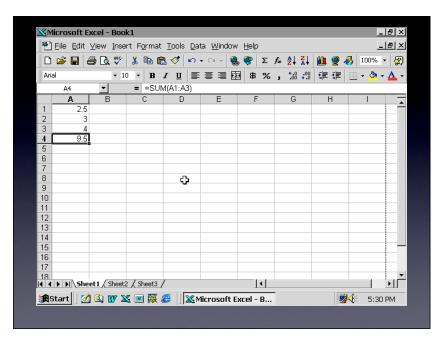
Pros

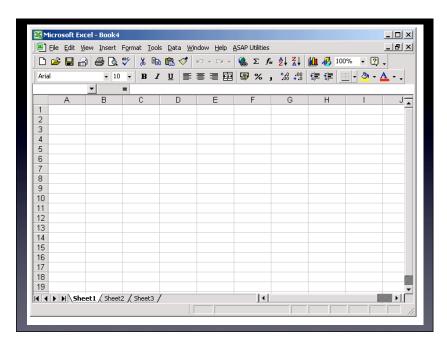
- Fully featured complete Office suite
- Fully integrated with OS
- · Most popular Office suite in the world
- Wide support and common file formats
- Internet / Group functionality included in recent versions

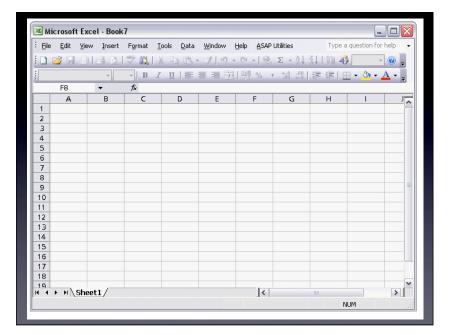
So: Microsoft Office

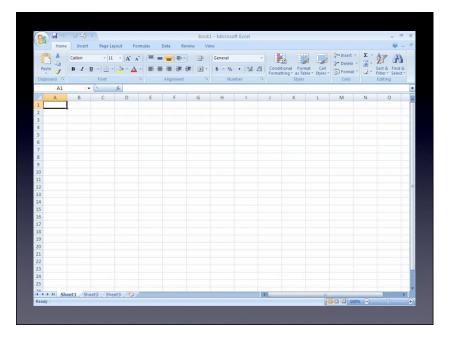
Cons

- Expensive
- Changes to interface dependant upon OS platform
- Changes to file format common between versions
- · Little changes to the core functionality



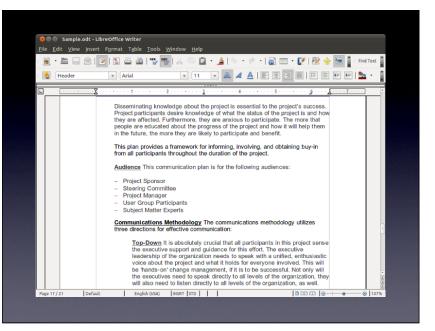


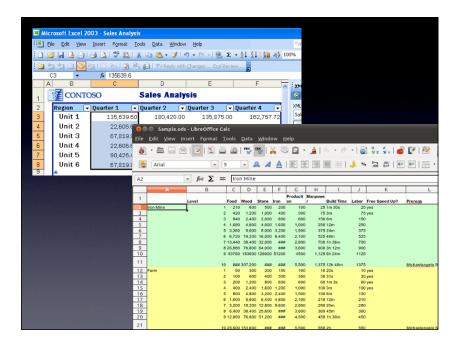


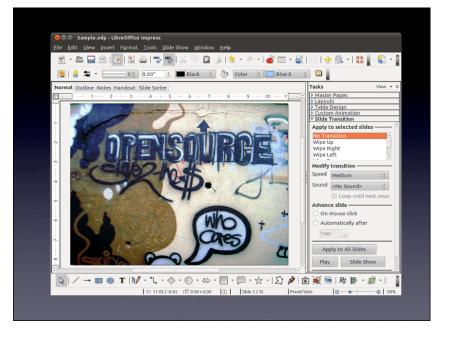


So: LibreOffice (OpenOffice) Pros

- Fully featured complete Office suite
- Offers 95% of the features
- GUI very similar to Office (pre 2007)







So: Libre Office

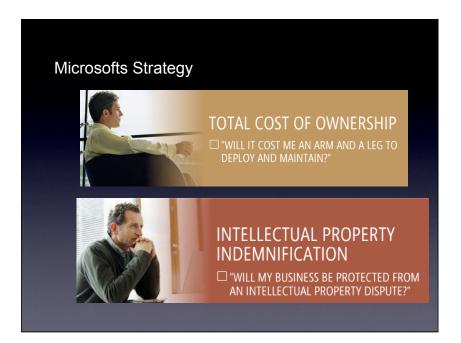
Cons

- · Some very advanced features missing
- · Not as fully integrated as Microsoft Office
- Varied programming support (i.e. VB support variable or a different macro language)



Microsofts Strategy

- Initially ignored it
- Then commissioned internal study that leaked - see Halloween papers
- Claimed it stifled innovation and had a viral nature that threatened intellectual property rights



Microsofts biggest problems -

Commoditization

Paradigm Shift

Commoditization

Defn: When a product becomes indistinguishable from others like it and consumers buy on price alone, it becomes a commodity

ASUS eee PC

£199

Comes with Linux, Firefox and Open Office

Microsoft can't ask £300 for OS and £250 for Office anymore

Paradigm Shift

Move from desktop / laptops to mobile devices



Microsofts Strategy

- Promoting a 'shared source' initiative, where corporate users can view code
- Some evidence that Microsoft may cooperate with the open source community now

However - Microsofts / Novell agreement

- Microsoft promises not to sue Novells Linux customers because of alleged patent infringements
- No evidence yet .. so FUD?

Further information

- Look at www.opensource.org
- Links to Free software foundation, Linux documentation project, Free software Bazaar, Mozilla site
- Books: The Cathedral and the Bazaar, Eric Raymond
- Articles: Use Google to discover Microsoft's Halloween documents